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1915  
RETURN TO POMOLOGY  
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

FEB 26 1917

INDEXED.

# The Northern Colorado Nursery Company

INCORPORATED



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U. S. Department of Agriculture

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROWERS

IRRIGATION GROWN  
TREES

LOVELAND, COLO.



RETURN TO POMOLOGI  
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

FEB 26 1917

# *The Northern Colorado Nursery Company*

(INCORPORATED)

M. R. KILBURN, President and Manager

OTIS D. MILLER, Secretary and Treasurer



One of our contract orchards planted three years.



*Wholesale and Retail Growers of*  
**IRRIGATION GROWN TREES**  
*Loveland, Colorado*

**CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION**

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Office of State Entomologist  
Colorado State Agricultural College.

Fort Collins Colo., Sept. 9, 1914.

This is to certify that, in accordance with Section 4 of the Session Laws of 1907, the growing nursery stock on the grounds of the Northern Colorado Nursery Company, of Loveland, Colorado, was inspected on September 3, 1914, by George M. List, a duly authorized inspector from this office, and was found to be apparently free from all insect pests and plant diseases that are likely to be disseminated to the injury of purchasers.

This certificate is invalid after August 15, 1915.

C. P. GILLETTE,  
State Entomologist.

# INTRODUCTION

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In issuing this, our annual catalogue, we wish to express our thanks and appreciation for the very generous patronage we have received during the past, which far exceeded our expectations. We are amply able to take care of all the business that will be intrusted to us during the coming year.

Our stock has made a splendid growth this season, and we have some of the nicest trees that we have ever grown—and several hundred thousand of them.

Fruit trees grown in Colorado have a reputation for their excellent root system and freedom from insect pests. Our past experience has taught us the varieties best adapted to the Western conditions and the most profitable to plant.

Our customers will get the benefit of our experience and experiments along this line. It shall be our aim to propagate all the standard fruits that do well in the West, and by fair dealing and honest goods we hope to build up a plant that will be second to none.

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## GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.

While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label free of charge or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guaranty of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received.

Our Nurseries are regularly inspected by the proper authorities, and a certificate of inspection accompanies each shipment sent out by us. We are well supplied with fumigating houses, and can comply with the laws of different states in this respect. We always fumigate stock when requested to do so.

Orders should always be placed early, before assortments are broken. It is often impossible to procure varieties wanted if orders are delayed until time for planting. When spring planting is preferred, we will book orders in fall and set stock aside in cellar ready for shipment at any desired date.

In ordering, write the name, number and size of each variety plainly, so as to avoid errors. In ordering fruit trees, also state whether standard or dwarf trees are wanted. In filling orders, we reserve the right, in case we are out of a variety ordered, to substitute another of equal

merit, when it can be done, always labeling with correct name, unless customers write "no substitution" in the order.

To insure attention, all correspondence, inquiries, etc., should be written on a separate sheet from order, with name and address on both.

## SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS.

Success depends in a large measure on the treatment given to stock after it is received by the planter. Thousands of well-grown, healthy specimens, delivered in first-class condition, are annually lost through neglect and bad treatment.

Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air. The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground; as soon as received they should be heeled in, so that mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots. When planting, take out but few at a time. An hour's exposure to hot sun or drying wind is sure death to many trees. More particularly is this the case with evergreens; when once dried, no amount of soaking can dilate and restore them to their normal condition.

It may be taken as an invariable rule that good fruit cannot be raised upon a soil which is wet or not well drained. It should be rich enough and in sufficient tilth to produce a good crop of corn.

No grass or grain crops should be grown among fruit trees until they have reached bearing size. The ground between the rows can, with advantage to the trees, be cultivated with potatoes, cabbage, melons, etc., or corn, if not planted within six feet of the trees.

If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from the frost and heat, until thawed out, then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

If land could be plowed and put in condition in the fall it would be a great help to insuring a good stand of trees, as you retain all the moisture and can usually plant your orchard earlier in the year than where you have to prepare the ground in the spring.

## SUITABLE DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples .....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries.....	20 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	15 to 20 feet apart each way
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, and	

Nectarines .....	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears .....	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Dwarf Apples .....	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes.....	8 feet apart, 7 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries.....	6 feet apart, 5 feet in rows
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	7 feet apart, 36 in. in rows
Strawberries for field culture.....	1 by 3½ feet apart
Strawberries for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart

## NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 feet apart each way.....	70	8 feet apart each way.....	680
20 feet apart each way.....	110	6 feet apart each way.....	1,210
18 feet apart each way.....	135	5 feet apart each way.....	1,745
15 feet apart each way.....	205	4 feet apart each way.....	2,725
12 feet apart each way.....	300	3 feet apart each way.....	4,840

**RULE**—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; when divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

## APPLES (*Pyrus Malus*).

The first fruit in importance is the Apple. It will thrive on nearly any well-drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. The average price paid for the fruit is steadily on the increase and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating, assures us that it will continue to increase. We especially recommend planting late-keeping winter varieties.

## SUMMER VARIETIES.

**DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG**—Hardy, good bearer, fine looking, very tart, good cooker, season August and September.

**YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—Good quality, very early, trees bear young, July.

**RED ASTRACHAN**—Large, red, juicy, rich, acid, good bearer, August and September.

## AUTUMN.

**WEALTHY**—Whitish, yellow, shaded with red, flesh white and tender, good. October.

**UTTER'S LARGE RED**—Large and handsome, profuse bearer, hardy, October.

**FAMEUSE OR SNOW**—Reddish white, valuable, hardy. October and November.

**M'MAHON'S WHITE**—A beautiful, large, yellow apple, of fine quality and very productive, fruit commands highest price, tree hardy and strong grower.

**WOLF RIVER**—Large and handsome, greenish-yellow shaded with

light and dark red, tree a strong grower and good bearer, extremely hardy and succeeds well throughout the Northwest.

## WINTER.

**BELLFLOWER, YELLOW**—Large, yellow, with blush cheek, very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

**BEN DAVIS**—New York Pippin, Kentucky Red Streak, etc. A large, handsome striped apple of good quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper. Highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

**M'INTOSH RED**—A seedling of Fameuse, very attractive in appearance. Size medium to large, bright, deep red; flesh white, slightly pink, very tender and delicious, with a delightful aroma. Quite popular in the north Atlantic coast states and in Canada; also in the Northwest, especially in Montana, where it is at its best. Tree a vigorous grower, long-lived and productive.

**DELEWARE RED WINTER**—(Lawler). Large, roundish, flat; mild; sub-acid; very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red; handsomest of all the late keepers; very valuable as a late market sort; tree a vigorous grower and very hardy; bears well; very promising late market variety. December to May.

**GANO**—Originated in Missouri; form conical; good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained, tender; pleasant, mild sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper; tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer. February to May.

**GRIMES' GOLDEN**—(Grimes' Golden Pippin, Sheepnose). An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size, yellow, tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.

**NORTHWESTERN GREENING**—Hardy, yellow, rich, of good size; extra long keeper.

**IOWA BLUSH**—Medium or less; finest tart flavor; tree extremely vigorous and hardy; most excellent variety November to February

**JONATHAN**—Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark red; fine-grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots. Originated about 1828 at Woodsted, N. Y. November to April.

**STAYMAN'S WINESAP**—Similar to Winesap, but very much larger and better flavored; oblate conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered, striped and splashed with two shades of dark red, with numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, aromatic; best quality. A seedling of the Winesap, originated in Kansas. Tree resembles the Winesap but more vigorous in growth. December to April.

**MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG**—A very large and showy dark red apple from Arkansas, where it is largely planted as superior to the Winesap. The trees are of strong growth, hardy and bear profusely. November to April.

**NORTHERN SPY**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor, in perfection in January and keeps till June. The tree is a strong, upright grower, and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Originated about 1800, at East Bloomfield, N. Y.

**ROME BEAUTY**—Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; moderate grower. November to February.

**SHACKLEFORD**—Tree hardy, free grower, an early and profuse bearer; fruit large, well colored, purplish red in the sun, with a delicate bloom; flesh yellow; flavor mild, sub-acid, aromatic.

**WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN**—Large, roundish, oblong, conic, pale yellow; extra high flavor. One of the best. December to February.

**WINESAP**—Medium; dark red, sub-acid, excellent; tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

## CRAB APPLES.

**FLORENCE**—Tree very hardy, a heavy bearer, but a poor grower. Fruit medium in size, good quality.

**GENERAL GRANT**—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters; quality equal to Duchess of Oldenburg. October to December.

**HYSLOP**—Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps well into the winter.

**LARGE RED SIBERIAN**—Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golden yellow color.

**MARTHA**—A new fruit raised from seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. Resembles the Transcendent, but larger. Handsome, showy fruit; bears enormously; said to be equal, if not superior, to all others for sauce.

## PLUMS AND PRUNES.

**MOORE'S ARCTIC**—Size medium or below; skin, purplish and thin; blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow; juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor; an early and abundant bearer.

**LOMBARD**—(Blecker's Scarlet). Medium, round, oval, violet red, juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the pit; tree is vigorous and productive; a valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Last of August.

**FELLEMBURG**—(French or Italian Prune). A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying; tree a free grower and very productive. September.

**GERMAN PRUNE**—Medium oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine; tree vigorous and very productive; one of the best. September.

**HUNGARIAN PRUNE**—(Pond Seedling). A choice English variety, light red, changing to violet; very large size and very heavy bearer.

**YELLOW EGG**—Very large; egg shaped; fine for cooking as well as eating. September.

**WEAVER**—Yellowish red; superior quality; very hardy; last of August. We consider this the best of the American plums; freestone and heavy bearer.

**SHROPSHIRE DAMSON**—Rather small, dark purple; immense bearer; one of the most prolific grown. September.

**WYANT**—Large, purplish red; flesh yellow, rich and juicy; excellent quality; semi-cling; early; perfectly hardy. Probably the most popular of the American species.

**CHENEY**—Large, roundish oblong; color dull mottled red, on greenish yellow ground; flesh yellow; quite firm; quality good; very valuable variety.

**DE SOTO**—Medium size; bright red; of good quality; very hardy and productive. September.

**GROSS PLUM**—Very large; reddish purple; quality excellent; one of the finest table plums grown; equal to the peach. Do not fail to plant some of these.

**BRADSHAW**—Large, dark, violet-red; flesh green and juicy; a fine early plum; vigorous and productive. August.

**HAWKEYE**—Large; color light mottled red; superior quality; firm; carries well to market. Tree hardy; thrifty; annual bearer. September.

**WOLF**—Vigorous grower; hardy; very popular. Perfect freestone; immensely productive. August.

**PEACH PLUM**—Large, brownish red; quality excellent; has fruited in Northern Colorado for many years; fruit good size and has decided peach flavor. We have come to the conclusion that this is one of the best plums in the whole list. It is very early and brings the top price, and is a very heavy bearer. Where known, the demand is very heavy for this tree.

## PEARS.

Pears thrive best on a rather heavy clay soil that will produce a moderate firm growth. The tree is very subject to blight in Colorado and will be ruined by it if allowed to grow too rank and is not properly cared for. Do not plant pear in or very near your apple orchard, as in case they are attacked by blight they would infect the apple trees and cause a lot of trouble if not considerable loss.

We have catalogued only a few of the most desirable and hardy sorts for the general planter.

Select Pears, like most things desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, and in this small catalogue we will only describe a few of the most desirable and hardy varieties for the general planter.

**FLEMISH BEAUTY**—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine, strong grower, good bearer, hardy everywhere. September and October.

**KIEFFER'S HYBRID**—Color rich yellow, tinged with red and russet; very large and handsome; bears young and abundantly; quality not the

best; claimed to be iron-clad and blight proof, but these claims are not established; worthy of trial.

**SECKEL**—The standard of excellence in the pear; small, but of the highest flavor and production. Tree a stout, low, erect grower. September and October.

**BARTLETT**—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. A vigorous, erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September. This is the world's favorite, and no one can afford to omit planting it. Given good culture, it grows three times the ordinary size, yet it bears profusely under neglect. It may be picked weeks before maturity, and yet it will ripen nicely. The tree is hardy and productive. The sweetest of all pears.

**CLAPP'S FAVORITE**—Very large, yellow and dull red, with russet specks, melting rich. August.

**DUCHESS d'ANGOULEME**—Fruit of largest size, often weighing over a pound; very juicy, with rich, excellent flavor; vigorous; bears heavily and regularly; succeeds especially well as dwarf. October and November.

**DWARF PEARS**—A dwarf pear is one that is budded on a quince stock or root. There are many advantages gained in planting dwarf pears. They come into bearing sooner, occupy less ground, consequently are adapted to city lots and gardens. The following are about all the sorts that succeed as dwarfs: Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Wilder, Angouleme (Duchess, Buffman, Louise Bonne, Seckel, Winter Dwarf Pears, Anjou, Lawrence. Dwarf Pears should be cut back each spring to the extent of one-half or two-thirds of the new growth. This cutting back depends upon the vigor of the variety. Vigorous varieties such as Duchess should be cut back more closely than a slow variety like Anjou.

**KOONCE**—Valuable, hardy, free from blight; being planted extensively. Quality excellent.

## NECTARINES.

**BOSTON**—Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet and peculiar flavor. Freestone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. September.

**DOWNTOWN**—Large, pale, greenish yellow, with purplish red cheek; flesh pale green; red at the stone; quality very fine, rich, sweet and excellent. August.

## SELECT QUINCES.

**CHAMPION**—Fruit very large, fair and handsome; tree very productive, surpassing any other variety in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as the apple, and without hard spots and cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all.

**REA'S MAMMOTH**—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger, of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good, and said to be as productive; tree a healthy, thrifty grower.

## PEACHES.

Some growers are getting good returns from peaches by planting the hardy varieties and in protected locations. A few trees in every orchard will not come amiss.

**CRAWFORD'S EARLY**—One of the best yellow peaches; fruit large, yellow, with a blush cheek; very beautiful; productive. Last of July.

**ELBERTA**—The Rural New Yorker, in commenting on the Elberta, says: "On July 20th we received a small basket; they averaged nine inches in their longer and nearly as much in their shorter circumference. The flesh is thick and very juicy, melting and good quality. The color is yellow, with a brightly colored red cheek. It is a freestone. When these peaches were received there were none to compare with them in the New York market, and peaches not over half the size and of inferior quality were retailing three for ten cents."

**NEW FROSTPROOF PEACH, CROSBY**—This is the peach we have been looking for. A fine, large, handsome yellow peach, with remarkably small pit, that bears regularly north of the peach belt. We know it to be all that it is claimed. It also is delicious. It is now well tested and is known over the whole continent.

Also **CHAMPION, BOKARA, etc.**

**GREENSBORO**—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at the same time. Flesh white, juicy and good. July.

**HALE'S EARLY**—Medium size; greenish-white, with red cheek. First quality. Tree healthy; good grower and productive.

**EARLY RIVERS**—Large, creamy white, with pink cheek; juicy and melting. August.

**ADMIRAL DEWEY**—A perfect freestone; ripens with the Triumph; better form and color; strong color; hardy.

**\*BARNARDS**—Medium, yellow, juicy and rich. Hardy and productive. Early September.

## APRICOTS.

**RUSSIAN APRICOTS (Prunus Siberica)**—Described as the hardiest of all apricots, having stood thirty degrees below zero without injury, while the Moorpark and Breda were frozen to the ground; remarkably free from disease, worms and insects. In Kansas and Nebraska, where these have been planted quite largely by the Mennonites, it is said not an unhealthy tree can be found. Fruit medium size and of the best quality. Middle of August. They bloom too early for Northern Colorado.

**J. L. BUDD**—Good late variety.

**MOORPARK**—Large orange, with a red cheek.

**GIBB, ROYAL, ALEXANDER, HARRIS, ACME, etc.**

## CHERRIES.

The cherry is one of the most profitable fruits that the Western planter can invest in. The sour cherries are a great success in Colorado and the demand for canning cherries is unlimited. The third year from

planting should give a fair crop. Our trees are all budded on Mahaleb seedlings and are first class in every particular.

Cherries, if properly planted and cultivated, require but little water, deep plowing and subsoiling and plenty of cultivation is best; too much water will ruin them.

Some of our Loveland fruit growers have averaged one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per acre profit for the past five years on their cherry orchards, having had three good crops and two failures during that period.

One grower owning a 10-acre cherry orchard near Loveland netted \$3500 for the season of 1913. Many instances can be cited where the returns will average \$100 per year per acre, beginning from the fourth year from planting. If you have a gravel knoll or a piece of rough land on your farm not suitable for general crops, plant this ground to a cherry orchard and in time it will prove to be the most valuable piece of land on your farm. We will plant your orchard and bring it to a bearing age on very reasonable yearly payments and guarantee a full stand of trees. We have the finest stock of cherry trees growing this year that we have ever seen grown in the west. Our trees are all budded on imported seedlings and we guarantee them absolutely true to name. We have planted more orchards than any other firm in Northern Colorado and we would take pleasure in showing you some of these orchards that are now in bearing.

**ENGLISH MORELLO**—Medium to large; blackish red; very productive. August.

**EARLY RICHMOND**—Medium size, dark red; melting; juicy; hardy. July.

**DYEHOUSE**—Unquestionably the earliest cherry, ten days earlier than Richmond; fine quality; tree hardy.

**OSTHEIM**—A hardy cherry, imported from the nurseries of Dr. Regel, of St. Petersburg, Russia. Fruit large, roundish, ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid, very good. July 15th.

**LATE RICHMOND**—Similar to Early Richmond, but ripening from ten days to two weeks later; very hardy.

**WRAGG**—Supposed to hail from North Germany; very hardy; the tree is a good grower and an immense bearer; fruit of dark liver color; juicy and rich. One of the best for Southern Colorado, New Mexico and Utah; is given the preference at Rocky Ford over all others.

**OSTHEIMER**—A perfectly hardy late-blooming, immensely productive variety. Large, heart-shaped, nearly black when ripe; juicy and rich. August.

**MAY DUKE**—Large, red, juicy, rich. June 25 at Loveland.

**MONTMORENCY ORDINAIRE**—Large, red, acid, exceedingly productive. Last of June.

**LARGE MONTMORENCY**—Large, red, productive, ten days later than Early Richmond.



Budding Cherries in Our Nursery.

\***WINDSOR**—Fruit large, liver-colored, distinct, flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and prolific. A valuable late variety. July.

\***BLACK TARTARIAN**—Very large, black, juicy, rich, excellent, productive. Last June.

\***GOV. WOOD**—Large, light red, juicy, rich, delicious. Tree healthy and productive. June.

\***BING**—Originated by Seth Lewelling, from seed of Black Republican. Fruit large, dark brown or black, very fine; late; a good shipping variety.

## GRAPES.

Choose a sunny southern exposure for grapes. Plant from six to eight feet apart each way. Prune in November, leaving not more than two buds to each branch of new wood. Cover same as raspberries. After second year should be trellised.

### No. 1 TWO-YEAR PLANTS.

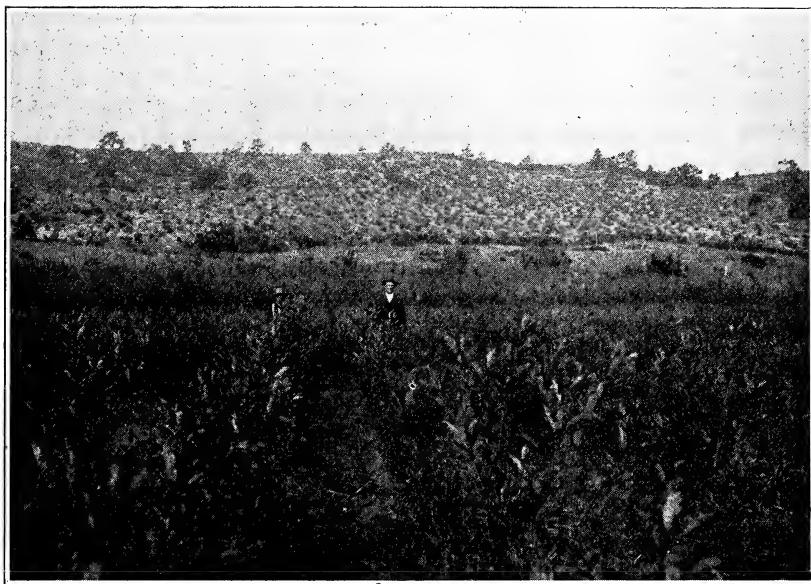
**CONCORD**—Black, most popular grown.

**DELAWARE**—The standard of excellence; red, early.

**HARTFORD BLACK**—Early, productive, good.

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\* Windsor, Black Tartarian, Bing, Gov. Wood, are too tender for the northern part of Colorado and like climates.



A block of ten thousand one-year-old cherry trees growing in our nursery.

**MOORE'S EARLY**—Large, early black; the best for short seasons.  
**POCKLINGTON**—A popular yellow grape.

**CHAMPION**—An early desirable black grape.

**MARTHA**—Green, good bearer.

**WORDEN, CATAWBA**, and several other sorts.

## CURRANTS.

This fruit comes partly with the Raspberry, but follows it several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bushes without injury as the currant. There is no place in the mountain country where currants will not grow and produce enormous crops. Set five feet apart by three and a half feet in rows in good soil, cultivate and prune out all wood so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow.

**BLACK NAPLES.**

**RED CROSS.**

**CHERRY**—Very large, color red; vigorous, productive and hardy.

**WHITE GRAPE**—Very large, yellowish white; sweet or very mild; acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table; productive and hardy.

**FAY'S PROLIFIC**—Color deep red; great bearer; quality first-class; hardy.

**LONDON MARKET**—One of the new sorts and very valuable; heavy bearer and fine fruit.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit can be grown anywhere in the mountain country, even in the extreme high altitudes the hardy varieties do well. They require the same cultivation as the currant.

**DOWNING**—Fruit large, roundish; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good; vigorous, hardy and productive.

**SMITH'S IMPROVED**—Large, oval, light green, moderately firm, sweet and good.

**RED JACKET (Josslyn)**—Large, red, heavy fruiter; should be planted in place of Industry; more healthy, larger cropper, and the best of the reds.

**HOUGHTON**—Small to medium; roundish, oval; pale red; sweet, tender; very good plant; spreading shoots; slender; enormously productive and hardy.

**OREGON CHAMPION**—Yellow when ripe. Large, smooth, good quality; productive; pronounced one of the best for Colorado and the Pacific Coast.

## BLACKBERRIES.

### ROOT CUTTING PLANTS

**ERIE**—Large, of good quality; hardy; early.

**WILSON**—Early and productive.

**RATHBUN BLACKBERRY**—One of the new sorts that is coming to the front fast, and perhaps the most popular blackberry grown today where known. Strong, erect grower, with strong stems branching freely; will root from tips same as Black Cap Raspberries. One of the hardiest known. Fruit very sweet, luscious, without hard core, extra flavor, jet black, seeds small, firm and extra fine shipper; size very large.

**THE LOGAN BERRY**—A cross between a Raspberry and a Blackberry. Fruit as large as the largest sized blackberry. A dark red when fully ripe. Partakes of the flavor of both berries. Excellent for the table either raw or stewed, as well as being fine for jams and jellies.

**LUCRETIA DEWBERRY (Running Blackberry)**—The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy and remarkably productive. The flowers are very large and showy; the fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, is often one and one-half inches long.

## RASPBERRIES.

**MARLBORO**—The largest of the early red raspberries, ripening a few days later than Hansell. Best shipper. The canes are hardy and very productive. Fruit exceedingly large, bright crimson, and of fair quality. The only red variety planted commercially in Northern Colorado.

**KANSAS**—Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drouth and cold and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm; of best quality. presents a handsome appearance, and brings highest

price in the market. Every planter who wants a prolific, hardy early berry of immense size, handsome appearance and superb quality should plant it.

Living as we do in the greatest Raspberry growing section of the West, will say that the two mentioned Raspberry plants are the only ones now grown here for profit. Others have all been discarded. Can supply other varieties if wished.

The Marlboro has surpassed the records of any other Red Raspberry. For amount of production some have reported as many as 800 crates from one acre. The average price per crate for the past three seasons has been \$1.50 per crate and the total cost of production is about 50 cents per crate. With the methods used for winter protection by covering the vines with earth, insures a crop each year. No crop could offer greater inducements to the planter; 2,000 plants will plant one acre and the second year will bring a crop.

## STRAWBERRIES.

(Those marked "p" are pistillate or imperfect; all others are perfect, flowered.)

### VARIETIES.

**WARFIELD** (p)—The best for the market.

**GANDY**—Best late berry.

**CLYDE**.

**BEDERWOOD**.

**CAPTAIN JACK**.

**JUCUNDA**.

**EDWARD'S FAVORITE**—Large and fine.

**JERSEY QUEEN** (p)—Very large ,prolific.

If wanted by mail, add 25 cents per 100 to pay postage and packing.

**GLAUSER**—Originated in Boulder, Colo., and is now considered the best all-around market berry grown there and is shipped in large quantities, bringing the top price. Good size, firm and fine color. Don't fail to plant them; they will please you.

**SENATOR DUNLAP**—The most promising of the newer varieties. "The fruit is large, rich and dark red, clear to the center, with a very rich flavor; berries are so even that they seldom need any sorting, and exceedingly prolific." You will make no mistake in planting them.

**AROMA**—Large, late and productive; the largest and handsomest berries that were shipped into Denver last season from the East, ahead of home crop, were Aroma; not yet extensively raised here.

## ASPARAGUS.

**COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE**—A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing very large, white shoots that in favorable weather remain white until three or four inches high, or as long as fit to use. Market gardeners and those growing for canners will find this a very profitable variety.

**CONOVER'S COLOSSAL**—A standard variety of large size, tender and excellent quality.

**PALMETTO**—A very early variety; even regular size, of excellent quality.

**HORSE RADISH**—Well known; should have a place in every garden; strong roots.

## RHUBARB (Pie Plant).

**LINNAEUS**—Very large, productive, excellent.

**VICTORIA**—Very large, long, market sort.

We grow large quantities of rhubarb and asparagus and can make especially low prices on wholesale lots.

## FLOWERING BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

**GLADIOLUS**—Mixed colors.

**CANNAS.**

**TUBEROSES.**

**PAEONIA**—Red, white and crimson, etc.

**BLEEDING HEARTS.**

**DAHLIAS**—Name color wanted; 30 sorts.

## EVERGREENS.

We make a specialty of the Colorado Evergreen. We transplant these from the mountains and cultivate them one or two years before sending them out. Then we dig with a ball of earth and sack the root. In this manner we can guarantee every tree to grow. The luxuriance of the green foliage extend good cheer through the winter season when most needed. It is a mistaken idea that the Colorado evergreens are hard to grow. They require less attention than the fruit tree and when once established will last a lifetime. Ornament your home with a few of these.

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

**CALYCANTHUS**—Beautiful fragrance of wood and flower; hardy, with flowers, chocolate color.

**HONEYSUCKLE**—Tartarian, red and white; flowers in May; very hardy and ornamental.

**HYDRANGEA**—Quite hardy; bears showy panicles of pink and white flowers.

**LILAC**—Common purple, Persian, White Persian; large flowering white; are hardy and beautiful shrubs, well adapted to any locality.

**SPIREAS**—Are all elegant, low shrubs of easy culture, and their bloom extends over a period of three months. Billardi, white Flowering, Lance Leaved, Golden Leaved, Reevesil, Fl., Pl.

**SYRINGA**—Flowers fragrant; very desirable; white.

**SNOWBALL**—A well known favorite shrub; large size; white flowers.

**WEIGELIA**—Variegated leaved; rose colored; hardy and beautiful shrubs for the yard.

**ALTHEA** (**Tree Hollyhock, Rose of Sharon**)—One of the most showy flowering shrubs; strong, erect growing, with large bell-shaped double flowers of striking color; borne abundantly in August and September when most other shrubs are out of bloom.

**FLOWERING ALMONDS**—These are delightful with their pink and white double blossoms in early spring; not hardy enough for extremely cold locations.

**PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY**—A beautiful shrub, with persistent violet purple foliage; showy, small yellow flowers; conspicuous and beautiful red berries in pendulous clusters; very ornamental; forms a handsome hedge.

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN DWARF CHERRY**—Makes a beautiful bush when in blossom and is worth a place in any grounds. Fine for wreaths, and is followed in August with fruit resembling the English Morello Cherry very much, and highly prized by many for jams and eating from bush.

#### **DECIDUOUS TREES.**

Carload lots of shade stock low.

**MAPLE SOFT**—The most rapid grower among the maple family; very pretty; the greatest objection being its liability to damage from our high winds and snow storms.

**WHITE ASH**—For a long-lived, hardy tree, suited to all conditions, this tree is not excelled by any. We have a very fine lot, all sizes.

**ELM**—Too well known to need description.

**RUSSIAN MULBERRY**—Said to be valuable for posts.

**BLACK LOCUST**—Very nice tree to plant to lend variety.

**BLACK WALNUT, BOX ELDER, etc.**

**CAROLINA POPLAR**—Today the most desirable soft wood Shade Tree wherever known; more rapid in growth than the Cottonwood and a much finer tree in very respect; bears no cotton. A windbreak of these after they are grown a year or two is a beautiful sight, while for street planting they are excelled by none.

**COTTONLESS COTTONWOODS**—This tree we have propagated especially for the northern trade. The hardiest of any shade tree. Will thrive in any part of Wyoming or Montana. White barked shapely tree. These trees are grown from non-cotton bearing trees and will never produce any cotton. Can furnish these in any size.

**OAK LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH**—One of the most desirable for lawn; leaves bright green on upper side and downy beneath. Flowers and fruit attractive.

**MOUNTAIN ASH** (*Pyrus sorbus aucuparia*)—Bears clusters of bright red berries in autumn, which are conspicuous and handsome.

**WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW**—Hardiest weeper.

**MAMMOTH RUSSIAN WILLOW**—One of the very best trees for windbreaks. Very hardy and a rapid grower. We have some very nice 5 or 6-foot trees as well as other sizes.

## CLIMBING VINES

**AMPELOPSIS**—Veitchii, a foliage creeper, which clings with the tenacity of the ivy; perfectly hardy; colors finely autumn.

**HONEYSUCKLE**—Monthly, fragrant; Chinese Twining, Yellow Trumpet, Scarlet Trumpet.

**WISTARIAS**—Double, purple and white; both are very beautiful and hardy climbers of rapid growth.

**CLEMATIS**—Jackmanii, flowers large, of intense violet purple; has no superior; a perpetual bloomer.

We have some fine large clumps of our own beautiful Clematis which grow in the Rocky Mountains. We consider these one of the best for covering arbors.

**VIRGINIA CREEPER**—A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in the autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring; the blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries. The vine is best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English Ivy, and is really in summer not inferior to it. Also known as Woodbine. Perhaps the hardiest climbing known for permanent arbors.

## ROSE DEPARTMENT.

### FINE TWO-YEAR-OLD DORMANT PLANTS

**ROSES**—We make a specialty of them and have a choice lot to offer. Two-year outdoor grown and on own roots. A great advantage in having them on own roots; should they sprout they will come true to name, which is not the case when budded or grafted. Please do not compare these with the little rooted slips sent out by greenhouses. These are worth many times as much.

Protect your roses in winter by laying down and putting sacks over them and then cover them with earth. In the case of Climbing Roses wrap with sacking or straw and they will come through all right.

### THE NEW ROSE—BABY RAMBLER

The greatest bedding and forcing rose in existence.

It blooms every day of the year in the house. Out of doors from May until November.

It is perfectly hardy and remarkably vigorous and free from insects and fungus.

### CRIMSON RAMBLER.

The most popular rose grown; should be in every home in the land.

**CRIMSON RAMBLER**—Introduced from Japan, the land of wonders. Another season's trial fully justified all the praise that has been given it in the past. During nearly the entire summer it has a mass of rich, glowing crimson, and everyone who has it is delighted with it. Perfectly hardy; wonderfully free-flowering; intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long in a season when well established. The flowers are produced in long

trusses and panicles, often measuring 8 or 9 inches long and 6 to 8 inches across, pyramidal in shape, often 35 to 40 in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson. The color is simply superb and is retained unfaded or without showing any of the purplish tinge so often seen in dark roses, for an unusual length of time. For walls, pillars and porches, or any other place where a hardy climbing rose is wanted, nothing can be more desirable or beautiful. If grown in bed or pegged down it makes a brilliant display with its profusion of bloom, large clusters shooting out from each joint. As many as 300 blooms have been counted on a single branch.

#### CLIMBING AND PILLAR ROSES.

**BALTIMORE BELL**—White, tinged with blush.

**DOROTHY PERKINS**—Rosy pink, large, very desirable new climber. Very hardy, long pointed buds grow in clusters from 10 to 30. Remarkably pretty rose.

**CLIMBING METEOR**—Climbing Meteor is the acme of all red Climbing Roses. It is a free persistent bloomer and will make a growth of from ten to fifteen feet in a season. We do not hesitate to place it at the head of the list of all roses for summer blooming, as it will make a strong growth and literally loaded with its deep, rich, red flowers all the time.

**YELLOW RAMBLER**—The color is a decided yellow. The flowers are very sweet-scented, habit of growth is very vigorous, well established plants often making shoots from eight to ten feet in height in a single season.

**PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER**—Deeper and more intense than Crimson Rambler. Very double. Extra fine.

**QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE**—Bright rosy red; frequently striped with white, large, compact and globular.

**MRS. ROBERT PEARY** (Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria)—A sport from that grand, hardy, ever-blooming rose, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. It has the same beautiful creamy white flowers, and splendidly shaped buds, and in addition has a strong climbing habit of growth, sending up shoots ten or twelve feet high.

**WHITE RAMBLER**—A worthy companion plant for Crimson Rambler. It is similar in habit of growth and form of flowers, perfectly hardy, and flowers in good sized clusters.

**MOSS ROSES**—The Moss Rose is as hardy as any rose can be, and an extra vigorous grower. They are much admired on account of their bright, healthy foliage and mossy-like covering of the buds. While they bloom but once a year, the flowers are large, beautiful and plentiful.

**CRIMSON GLOBE**—Rich, deep crimson.

**BLANCHE MOREAU**—Pure white, large, full and perfect form.

#### MISCELLANEOUS HARDY ROSES.

#### HYBRID PERPETUAL, HYBRID TEA AND MONTHLY.

**ANNA DE DIESBACH**—Color clear; brilliant rose; beautiful pointed

buds and large, perfectly formed flowers; delightfully fragrant; of strong, vigorous habit and a persistent bloomer.

**CLIO**—One of the finest flesh-colored roses grown. The large flowers are simply perfection in form, with fine, broad cupped petals; color, delicate satin blush with rosy pink center; a vigorous grower. No. 1 in every respect.

**MILLE. FRANCISKA KRUGER**—The striking color of this handsome rose places it at once in the front as a bud producer in the open air. It is closely allied to Catherine Mermet, and resembles it in everything save color. In its shading of deep coppery-yellow, it stands unique and distinct from all others.

**GRUSS AN TEPLITZ**—As a bedding rose this is one of the finest and most useful varieties ever sent out. It will take rank with Hermosa or Soupert. The color is brightest scarlet, shading to deep, velvety crimson. It is very fragrant. The freest grower and most profuse bloomer of any ever-bloomer. The mass of color produced is wonderful, and the foliage is extremely beautiful, all the younger growth being a bronzy plum color. A queen among the scarlet bedders. It is a perfect sheet of richest crimson scarlet all summer. It is a rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. It is called by some the "New Crimson Hermosa." The flowers, however, are somewhat larger than Hermosa.

**GEN. JUCQUEMINOT**—The most popular hybrid rose grown. Color, rich, dark, velvety crimson, changing to scarlet crimson. A magnificent rose; equally beautiful in the bud state or open. This is the best known of all hybrid perpetuals, and is without a rival in fragrance and richness of color. It is as easy of cultivation as many of the more common varieties.

**HELEN GOULD (Baldwin)**—Not only ourselves, but the general public, believe this rose to be one of the best ever-blooming roses ever introduced. Its color is quite attractive, being a soft, intense carmine, with shades of cerise and solferina, very much the color of American Beauty. It blooms very freely and will endure extremely cold weather with slight protection. A grand rose to add to your list.

**KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA**—One of the most beautiful of all roses for open-ground culture; it is a strong, healthy grower, and as hardy as any of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses, while it blooms with unbroken continuity from early spring until severe frost; in fact, it is as free-blooming as any Tea Rose. It is celebrated the world over for its elegant, large, pointed buds and large, full, double flowers. The color is a delicate, creamy white; deliciously fragrant. As a cut flower it stands without peer.

**ROGER LAMBELIN**—Dark velvety maroon. Edge of petals margined white. A very choice rose that should be in every collection.

**PAUL NEYRON**—Deep rose color, splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety; a valuable acquisition.

**PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN**—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full.

**MAGNA CHARTA**—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage; a free bloomer.

**FRAU CARL DRUSCHKE** (New Hardy H. P. Rose)—This is the grandest new white rose that has been introduced for years. It is perfectly hardy and very free-flowering, producing flowers of exceptionally large size, very full and double, and of a pure snow white. It makes a beautiful long shaped bud, blooms freely throughout the summer; a strong and vigorous grower.

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We aim to send out only the cream of the roses and ones that will give the greatest satisfaction.

Remember, these roses are all grown on their own roots, and should they sprout will come true to name from roots.

We grow varieties adapted to the western planter's needs and can supply either grafted or budded stock. As to our responsibility we refer you to Larimer County Bank or First National Bank, Loveland, Colo.

## INSECT PESTS AND INSECTITUDES.

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The secret of raising good fruit is to look well after the insect pests and spray thoroughly. The importance of spraying is now conceded by all fruit growers, and the question is to know when and how this should be done.

The codling moth is the most destructive insect that the apple grower has had to contend with, and they make their first appearance about the time the blossoms begin to fall. Trees should be thoroughly sprayed at this time with arsenate of lead in the proportion of four pounds to 100 gallons of water. Take care to fill each calyx cup with the spray. About twenty-one days later the eggs begin to hatch and a second spraying will usually get any moths that escaped the first spraying. If a third spraying is given about the middle of July and all sprayings have been thoroughly done the grower should be rewarded with a crop of apples 90 per cent free from worms.

The Wooly Aphis, another apple tree enemy, is found in cottony clusters in the forks of limbs and in rough places on the body of the tree during the growing season and upon the roots of trees during the winter. Kerosene Emulsion is the most effective remedy for this pest; also the black leaf tobacco extract applied to the roots, by removing the dirt, is quite satisfactory.

The Green Aphis is another troublesome pest of the apple tree and attacks the foliage, sucking the sap from the leaves, and causing the leaves to curl up so that it makes it difficult to reach them with the spray. Kerosene Emulsion or black leaf extract will destroy this aphis.

The Cherry Slug is the insect that eats the covering from the leaf of the cherry tree. While a most destructive insect, it is one of the easiest to exterminate. Air slacked lime, wood ashes or road dust will get rid of them on small trees where the remedy can be applied. Arsenate of lead is the most effective poison to use, however, or if the tree is laden with fruit so that poison cannot be used, white helebore will do the work.

For all sorts of fungus diseases use the Bordeaux Mixture.

**Formula for Bordeaux Mixture**—Copper sulphate, 4 pounds; fresh lime, 4 pounds; water to make 50 gallons.

**Arsenate of Lead**—Four pounds to 100 gallons of water.

**Kerosene Emulsion**—Kerosene 2 gallons; whale oil or hard soap, 1 pound; soft water, 28 gallons; dissolve the soap in 1 gallon of water, heat the solution to boiling and (away from the fire) add 2 gallons of kerosene; agitate freely for five minutes, then add 27 gallons of water.

**Tobacco Extract**—Use one part of extract to seventy parts of water.

## **COMMENTS FROM THE PRESS AND SOME OF OUR SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.**

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Rawlins, Wyoming.

Northern Colorado Nursery Company,  
Loveland, Colo.

Dear Sirs: We received the trees, etc., yesterday and everything came in first-class condition. When we need anything more in your class of goods we will certainly order from your house. And will also recommend your house to our friends. Thanking you, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

MRS. E. FUIKS.

Parkville, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Kilburn, Manager Northern Colorado Nursery Co.:

I am very much pleased with the conditions on my fruit farm. Considering the very unfavorable conditions during the past year, I think you have had remarkable success with my orchard. Out of the 115 Montmorency cherries planted, I find but one tree that failed to grow.

Yours very truly,

A. M. MATTOON, A. M.,  
Park College.

"If you want to see a perfect stand of buds for this season, visit the Northern Colorado Nurseries. The budding was done by an expert at the business and who has no equal in this section."—Loveland Herald.

"The Northern Colorado Nursery Company have had a busy fall, car-load lots of plants have been shipped to New Mexico and Arizona. A new packing house will be erected to meet the increased demands."—The American Florist.

To Whom It May Concern:

Two years ago I purchased cherry and apple trees for a twelve-acre planting from the Northern Colorado Nursery Company of Loveland, Colorado. Notwithstanding two unfavorable seasons, the loss has been merely nominal and the trees have made such a strong and thrifty growth that I believe I am justified in saying that I have today the best young orchard of the size and age in Northern Colorado. Proving the stock is strong and thrifty, eminently adapted to western planters.

Respectfully yours,

C. H. ZINK,  
Loveland, Colo.





